

to tell you how this all occurred. I think maybe Senator Luedtke maybe followed some of the Supreme Court decisions, and some of the other people may have too. Do you remember Big Green? It was a lottery in Omaha. Right? Big Green was going to donate their profits to charity. That was the idea behind it. Okay? One of the elements in Big Green was that it took some money to operate it. In other words, you had to hire a director, the former Mayor of Lincoln, you had to hire personnel. In order to attempt to stop Big Green, in order to attempt to stop it and keep it strictly charity, so lotteries couldn't become big business, a guy named Marty Cannon, or somebody, brought a lawsuit. He said the definition of gross profits, or whatever the word was in the statute, means strictly that. You can't have any deductions to pay personnel. You can't pay a director, you can't pay the people that sell tickets, so on and so forth. The theory being if you couldn't pay anybody to run it, obviously that would kill it. It would truly get down to simply and strictly the charitable people. The VFW was going to donate their labor. St. Margaret Mary's, or whatever, the people weren't getting paid for their job. So the case went to the Nebraska Supreme Court. Remember, a couple of years ago I tried to regulate lotteries pretty tightly. Senator Chambers was on the other side. Senator Chambers said the Supreme Court is going to say Marty Cannon is right, that gross profits mean that you can't make any deductions to pay the help. I said no, I think that Supreme Court is going to say the other way. Indeed, the Supreme Court rendered their decision and they said no, you can make these deductions to pay the director, to pay the help, and so on, and so forth. Everybody thought well shoot, so what. But you see it extended beyond just the lottery. Bingo is kind of a lottery. What did it mean then? It meant if you were a nonprofit organization, a charitable organization, one that qualified, all you did was go out and hire. You took your license, that you legitimately had, you hired anybody to run your game. All they did was give you "the profits". Then they got a percentage for running it, 20, 30, 50, whatever you want to set. They got their cut. Okay. Once you allowed that, you opened up something called pickle cards. They hauled these...some school, what do they call it, over in Omaha? What's that name? They got a gob of them. Anyway. Okay, Pratt School is an example, they print up cards. Then they take the cards around, let's say to the bars or wherever, and they sell a \$100 box of cards, pickle cards. The bar isn't running, technically, legally, the bar isn't running the lottery or the pickle card, it's "Pratt School" who never sees one single customer, who never has one thing to do with it all. They get their \$10 or \$15. What it amounts to is a high price for printing. From there on the profits, the operation, the whole thing is in the hands of other people. In the case of bingo that loophole has been expanded radically and dramatically. What I'm telling you is you combine these new elements here with this loophole over there and you really open her wide open. The limits now, the way it's operating, you have three, four or five nonprofits use their licenses, bann together and hire this person to do it. Then he has a limit. What you're doing now, in the amendment, is you're doubling the limit. Right? From \$1500 to \$3000? Okay. So two times let's say four nonprofits were banded together before. Two times four equals eight. Eight hundred percent increase. It's already become big business and become very effective. You think this is going to make it any less attractive? This is really going to make it the big time. So, as I say, those people